TILDEN'S DESPERATE EXPEDIENT

CONSTITUTES DISLOYALTY

Removes the Taint

HENCE PARDONED REBELS ARE LOYAL

VIEWS OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATS

OR DAMAGE" EVASION WHAT MISSOURI REBELS CLAIM

How Far They Have Been Sustained

Certificates Issued for Them

A LAST WORD OF WARNING.

The Republican National Committee has issued the following address to the country on the subject of Southern war claims and Tilden's crafty evasion in relation thereto:

THE ADDRESS. REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONNITTIE,
FUTH AVENCE HOTEL,
NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1876.
The Republican, National Committee calls
the attention of the people of the United
States to the extraordinary action of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and his party managers, regarding the rebel war claims, for the payment of which a grand raid upon the Tressury is contemplated in the event of Democratic success in the impending election. Mr. Tilden, in a formal paper under his own signature, promises and agrees to maintain, execute and enforce the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, and to veto all bills for paying any "claims for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war. Au urgent appeal has also been made by Mr. Tilden to the Demecratic leaders and State committees of every Southern State to join by telegraph in his promise, according to a prescribed form

sent out by him, and to assert that the South does not expect the payment of such claims for loss or damage.

This remarkable action on the part of Mr. committee does not besitate to characterize as a virtual admission of the unsoundness of the ocratic party with reference to the rebel war claims, which unsoundness is to be utterly destructive of Mr. Tilden's chances of elec-tion, unless new promises and desperate expe-dients can avert the otherwise inevitable reonly after the hope of their payment and the policy of intimidation and murder have, he believes, made the Southern States sure for the Democratic electoral ticket.

The promise to veto all claims of "disloyal persons" is to be evaded by accepting the doctrine that since the close of the war and complete amnesty there are no disloyal persons. This is distinctly announced by Mr. G. C. Cabell, of Virginia, in his report in the House of Representatives of June 20, 1876, where he declares that proof by a claimant that he has received pardon or amnesty "is equivalent to affirmative proof that the party never gave aid or comfort to the rebellion." favorite, Democratic, Southern idea that there are now no disloyal persons is sustained by Mr. John Ritchie, of Maryland, in a speech of April 13, 1872; by the resolution of Mr. W. W. Wilchire, of Arkannas, in his bill, No. 553, W. Wilshire, of Arkansas, in his bill, No. 553, for payment of claims for sores and supplies of all citizens of the United States; by the bills of Messrs. Wm. M. Levy, of Louisiana, and F. H. Hurd, of Ohio, Nos. 1,674 and 1,883, opening the Court of Claims to claims for stores and supplies and use of property by all persons without regard to loyalty; by bill No. 1,728, of Mr. J. F. Philips, of Missouri; by bill No. 3, 212 of Mr. Philip Cook of Georgie. No. 1,735, of Mr. 4, F. Philips, of Anssouri, by bill No. 3,212, of Mr. Philip Cook, of Georgia, and by over one thousand similar bills, includ-ing No. 2,364, of Mr. H. Y. Riddle, of Ten-nessee, which provides for compensation "to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property during the

Another contemplated evasion of the apparent promise not to pay rebel war claims is apparent from the language of Mr. Tilden and his Southern committees. His promise is only to veto bills for "loss or damage. Southern Democrats according to Mr. "I Southern Democrats according to Mr. Tilden's prescribed form, only say they have no hope "payment for loss or damage to property These promises carefully reserve all claims for supplies furnished or taken, or for prop-erty captured, or for the use and occupation of property, which classes of claims cover more than four fifths of the many millions of claims now pending in the House of Repre-The country can further judge of the possi-

bility of steaming the current of reclaims by Mr. Tilden's promise enter into a conflict with his own party auditing such claims and issuing to their people therefor, in large sums, "rebel claim greenbacks," payable by the States whenever the same shall be allowed to the States by the United States.

The State of Missouri has received for au il:

11,961 claims of \$4,844,362.29, as appears by Governor Silas Woodson's message of January 6, 1875, and has presented to the United States Treasury for allowance, such claims amounting to \$2,380,131.67, nearly one half of which sum is for supplies furnished by rebels for the use of the Union armies. This total sum the State has audited and "allowed," and has issued certificates therefor in form like the fol-lowing:

lowing:

No. 12. [Scal of State of Missouri.] \$55.80.
It is hereby certified that the State of Missour is indebted to Woodford M. Paris in the sum of iffy-five and 80.160 ofliars on account of supplie furnished. This certificate is not payable by the State until after the claim of said Woodford M Paris has been presented to the United State Government, and the amount allowed and paid to the State, and then only for the actual amoun received from the United States Government.

City or Jerranson, Mo. Sept. 8, 1874.

WOODFORD M. PARIS.

Igsued in accordance with the provisions of an ect of the General Assembly of the State of Misouri, approved March 19, 1874.

souri, approved March 19, 1874.

These certificates are printed in the style of greenbacks, and have been put in circulation in Missouri, and many thousand dollars of them have been negotiated and are now held in New York city, and the undoubted object of their issue has been to create an irresistible public sentiment in favor of the ouyment of public sentiment in favor of the payment of such claims by the United States. The Missouri Democratic leaders have not yet responded to Mr. Tilden's appeal to them

for losses and damage. If they should so re for losses and damage. If they should so re-spond, and should even include these allowed claims for supplies, of what value are their or h's promises, in view of his letter of acceptance, wherein he declares that by the solemnity of legal and constitutional prohibitions alone, and not by the promises of c. en, can the people be guarded against Presidential corruptions in office, "experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by can-didates or incumbents. Through this soideates or incumbents. Through this so-lemnity only can be be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the

from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patricage with which the Executive is necessarily charged."

Mr. Tilden's position, then, is that a constitutional amendment is necessary to protect the country against the corruptions incident to a President desirous of a second term, but that a promise before election to yeto bills which his party is committed to pass is a sufficient of the party is committed to pass is a sufficient meaning theory for hundred mil.

the Southern Democratic committees called to the rescue by Mr. Tilden, only five have promised not to press such claims if he is elected. Z. Chandler, Chairman.

Republicans in Council at Manassas-They Divide Time With the Enemy and Capture his Artillery.

On Saturday last the fair village of Magas sas was the scene of a joint debate between the Republicans and the Democracy. The hall where the meeting was held was filled to overflowing. Hon. Isaac P. Baldwin presided, and the audience contained some of the most rominent citizens of the place of both parties. Major L. J. Barnes explained the unavoidable absence of other speakers who were advertised to be present, and opened the discussion for the Republicans in opposition to the profor the Republicans in opposition to the pro-posed amendments to the constitution of Vir-ginia, whereby the attempt is made to take the control of the State government away from the masses of the people and lodge it in the hands of the landed aristocracy. He ex-posed the humbugging of the reform candi-date for the Presidency; and showed from the letter of Demas Barnes that respectable Demo-crats are opposing Mr. Tilden's election be-cause they have found him to be "an insincere man, a trickster, a byvocrite, a swindler, as man, a trickster, a hypocrite, a swindler, a trailor and a perjurer." In contrast with this character, Major Barnes presented the Repub-

lican candidate, against whose good name and fair fame not even the tongue of slander had been able to utter a word of reproach.

The condition of the country as shown by its trade and intercourse with foreign nations was next presented in a favorable light, and, in answer to the demands of the Democratic platform for "a restored credit," I twas shown that when the Democrats were last in power— 1857 to 1860—the expenses of the Governmen exceeded its revenues, and in borrowing money then the Government paid 12 per cent. interest, whereas now the 434 per cent. bonds of the Government are being taken up rapidly, at home and abroad, at over \$100 in gold for

each \$100 bond.
Mr. Davies then spoke for the Democracy, but used so much slang and profanity as so disgust nearly every one present except the young man from the Manasas Gazette, who seemed to have accompanied the Democratic praker for the purpose of getting up the ap-

Major Barnes closed the debate with a few more telling hits, alluded to the mission and principles of the Republican party, and closed with an exhortation to his hearers to join the party of progress and freedom and leave the Democratic party, which had covered Virginia with bloody battle-fields, forts and cannon and the march of contending armies, which had brought a once glorious member of the constellation of the Union nearly to the verge of ruin and desolation.

Major Barnes then sung a campaign song the audience joining in the chorus, and after three rousing cheers for Hayes and Wheeler the Republicans dispersed, highly gratified over the victory achieved in the debate for

Serenade to the Next President. A serenade was given to Governor Hayes, at Columbus, Obio, last Thursday evening by the Hamilton county glee club, of Cincinnati. About twenty-five singers, accompanied by about one hundred other citizens of Cincinnati, including a company of Hayes and Wheeler Guards, left Cincinnati on the afteroon of Thursday by special train, and arriving at Columbus in the evening were met at the depot by the members of the Columbus Hayes and Wheeler Guards, the Hayes escort, gice club and the Cadet and Garrison bands, pumbering, all told, about 1,500. A procession was formed and proceeded to the State House, the procession being illuminated en route by fire-works, which together with the orilliancy of many torchlights made it one the most inspiriting affairs of the kind which has occurred in that city during the campaign. Upon arrival of the procession at the east terrace of the State House Governor Hayes, terrace of the State House Governor Hayes, in company with many other distinguished persons, including a number of ladies, was conducted to the steps overlooking the audience. After a happy and appropriate introduction of the visiting club and three rousing cheers for Rutherford B. Hayes the Governor wilcomed the visitors in these brief and well-schoen words.

"MY FRUKING FROM HAMILTON COUNTY: It tender you a hearty welcome to our city. It cannot be expected of me at this time to speak on any of the political topics of the day, so it is only left for me to greet you, my friends, and thank you for this honor. It is your voestion in this canwar to add to it life and interest by your sweet and inspiring music, and I may say that when you lift up your volces in harmony you will not be the least interest to the vast multitudes that gather at our meetings. Without detaining you longer, I will cease to speak and listen to you. By friends, once more, welcome."

We are permitted to print the following from a private letter just received from the

editor of the Toledo Blade: "Let me say for your encouragement that everything looks well here. I see men almost every day from different parts of this Great West, and they all speak in the same strong, earnest tones. I have often seen more excitement at a little town election, but I have never seen so deep and earnest a feeling on the eve of an election before. It reminds me of the days of anxiety during the war when we knew a great battle was pending, the re-sult of which might decide the fate of this Government. And I assure you that our voters feel very much as if they were to take part in such a battle next Tuesday. There is not much sach a ratte sact laces by listers not much excitement, as I have said, but every man seems to feel that he has a great duty to do, and he means to do it. You may expect a glorious report from the Great West next Transfar wight?"

Fatal Railroad Accident.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 5 .- An accident occurred to the Eastern train on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad last night, near Edmouson, caused by the forward truck on a sleeping-car dropping down and throwing it over a trestle and pulling the next car off with it, and piling the passengers up in a promiscuous heap. Francis Moore, of Bledsoe Landing, Arkausas, was so badly injured that he died within hal was so badly injured that he died within half an hour; an infant of J. T. Eggleston, of Mississippi, was fatally injured; J. J. Barnes, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, severely injured, being cut in the face, and shoulder and hip bruised; Mrs. Jno. W. Wathmey, of Arkansas, rib broken and severe internal injuries, and some fifteen others were slightly wounded. The wounded arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning, and were promptly cared for. An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Moore, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above statement.

WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 4.-Nine cars and whileline, w. va., Nov. 4.—Nice cars and a locomotive were precipitated through a bridge, a distance of thirty feet, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, two miles east of Moundsville. The engineer, Wash Hamilton, was killed, and an unknown man on the engineer. gine was seriously injured.

HOW IT HAPPENED. BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad state that the ac-cident on that fond yesterday morning, near Moundsville, W. Va., occurred to a westward bound freight train, and was caused by the bound freight train, and was caused by the lecomotive mounting the rail by which it and three cars were thrown off the bridge over Grave creek. The only person killed was Hamilton, the engineer. The brakesman and fireman were injured, but not seriously.

HAMILTON, ONT., Nov. 5 .- The excursion for the Centennial, numbering over three thousand people, left here yesterday afternoon. SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 5 .- Total interments to day 4, of which 2 were from yellow fever. Capt. Taylor, of the British barque Cherokee, died at Tybee to-day.

Boeron, Nov. 5.—Barney Davlin, pro-

prietor of a saloon, elected Hugh Jeffries for being noisy last evening. Jeffries fell on the pavement and fractured his skull, and died to-day. Devilu has been arrested for murder.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 5 .- During the political procession Friday night Thomas McDonaugh, a torchbearer, was struck on the head and injured so budly that he died to-day. It is alleged the assault was made by Jos. Hayden, nother torchbearer.

The Troops in South Carolina. CHARLESTON, Nov. 5 .- The distribution of roops through the State will be concluded tonorrow. Four companies will be assigned, in squads, to polling places in this city and along the coast, but the bulk of Gen. Ruger's force will occupy the upper counties. FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS

RUSSIA'S QUESTIONABLE ATTITUDE

A GENERAL ELECTION IN ITALY

THE PRENCH AMNESTY BILL

THE COVERNMENT PARTY SUCCESSFUL

SPAIN BOUND TO HOLD ON TO CUBA.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Chancos in Payor of Peace. LONDON, Nov. 6 .- The Times, in a leader says: "We think with the majority of our countrymen that the chances are in favor of peace, and of such peace as may assure the well-being of the regions concerned by removing every pretext for agitation." TCHERNAYEFF SERES BUSSIA.

A Belgrade dispatch to the Times says it is eported that Gen. Tchernaveff will solourn n Russia during the armistice. SERVIAN FEELING AGAINST RUSSIANS.

Russian officers express the belief that thou-ands of Russians have fallen in the valley of Morava alone. They openly accuse the Ser-vians of bayoneting Russians who attempted, volver in hand, to urge them to attack the Turks.

The Standard's Belgrade correspondent reports that some wounded Russian officers have been robbed and hacked to pieces by the men appointed to carry them to the rear.

LINES OF DEMARKATION. The Vienna dispatch of the Times says:
Except Germany, which probably will not interfere, all the Powers have appointed commissioners for drawing the line of demarkation. Turkey and the majority of the Powers think the line should be fixed by the positions actually held by the opposing armies when the armistice was agreed to, but Russia seems disposed to ask the Turks to withdraw to the frontier.

The Moniteur, the organ of the Minister of oreign Affairs, says it appears probable that all the guaranteeing Powers will agree to the proposal for a conference at Constantinople. A Reuter's telegram from Ragues states that the French and Italian commissioners have proceeded to the Turkish and Montenegrin camps to fix the line of demarkation. Places blockaded by the Montenegrius will continue under blockade during the armistice, but may be revictualled sufficiently for lumediate

ITALY.

Regults of Yesterday's Election.

Rome, Nov. 5 .- The election of members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies took place today. As far as the results are known at this hour, 141 Progressists and 28 Moderates have hour, 141 Progressists and 28 Moderates have been returned. Among the distinguished per-sons elected are Siguori Mancioi, Coppini and Correnti, each of them from several different places, and Signori Depreti, Nicotera, Zanar-delli, Makorama, Minghetti and Ricaroli. A second ballot will be necessary in Milan, to settle a contest between Signori Correnti and Visconti Venosta. Garibaldi will also be obliged to stand for a second ballot in Rome. but his election is certain.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Times dispatch from Rome says the returns show a large majority for the Government in yesterday's elections.

Gatineau's Clemency Bill. LONDON, Nov. 6 .- The Paris corresponden of the Times says the compromise on M. Gati-neau's proposition provides that persons ac-cused of assassination, arson and robbery be ried by assize courts, and persons condem but the vote has showd that it had not the majority in the lower Chamber, and it is known to be in a minority in the Senate.

The Prospects of the Famine. LONDON, Nov. 6 .- An Indian newspaper the Pioneer, sums up the prospects as to the the Pioneer, sums up the prospects as to the famine in Bombay as follows: Famire in Shalapore: extreme dearth at Poonah; great scarcity in six other districts. All these districts will yield only a fraction of their ordinary revenue. It is hoped that the distress may be relieved at a sixth of the cost of th

Cubs to be Retained at Any Cost. Madrid, Nov. 5 .- Prime Minister Canova Del Castello addressed a meeting of 250 Deputies, declaring that it was the determination

Monster War Vessel. LONDON, Nov. 6 .- The man-of-war Nelson, of 7,000 tone displacement, 6,000 horse power and 20 guns, was launched at Glasgow on

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Prospects-Republican Bally at Wilmington. [Special to the National Republican.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4 .- The North Carolina electoral ticket is safe. To-night 7,000 Republicans and 200 horsemen with lanterns met Hon. W. P. Canady, Third Congressional Republican nominee, at the train, and proceeded to the stand at the market space. John P. Sampson was called to the chair, an Mr. S. T. Potts to the secretaryship. Mr. Canady in addressing the people said he will be elected by 1,000 majority over Will Waddell, and that Settle will be elected by

CHESTER, PA., Nov. 5 .- A fire broke in this city at 4:30 o'clock this morning, in a lumber yard owned by D. S. Bunting. The to telegraph to Wilmington for assistance which promptly arrived. The loss is estimated at \$30,000; insurance, \$19,000.

Mr. Edward McPherson, formerly Clerk of

the House of Representatives, has written a letter to the Indianapolis Journal on the subject of Southern claims, in which he says "The alarm felt at the developments on this an at the developments on this subject during the last session of Congress was at the various propositions made to repeat all the existing distinctions bouween the Union and the rebel classes in the South, and to open the Treasury equally to all having claims, no matter what their course during the rebellion. This was shown not merely by the various bills proposed, but by the action of the Democratic majority of the Committee on War Claims, who repeated the Republican rule of that committee, requiring proof of levalty from ocratic majority of the Committee on War Claims, who repealed the Republican rule of that committee, requiring proof of leyalty from every claimant, but also by the report of the same committee in the Pickrell and Brooks case of Virginia. (made by Mr. Cabell, of Virginia.) taking the ground that if the party came within the terms of either of President Johnson's proclamations that fact qualified him as a claimant. Under this doctrine all Southerners would be held to have been loval citizens during the war, except the few persons specially excepted by him. It is true that very few claim bills were passed by the House. Governor Hendricks forgets that the House did not sit hast winter for legislation, and that they did not pass one public law of any importance. The word went around, do as little as possible; postpone everything; avoid all record of purpose or principle, and especially stave off all appropriations till after the elections. There was fittle actually done. But there was much foreshedowed, and this it is which alarma. The discussion of these claims has even alarmed Governor Tilden. He promises to resist these schemes, as Buchanan in 1856 reconsisted to resist the same class in their rail resist these schemes, as Buchanan in 1850 promised to resist the same class in their raid against freedom in Kansus. And he will be as little able, if elected, to resist that united mass of determined, hungry and aggressive men, as was his predecessor to prevent the iniquities which led to the formation of the Lecompton constitution."

THE SIOUX CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING. NOVEMBER 6, 1876.

Letter from a Plucky Officer-Interesting Incidents of Crock's Campaign -The Lessons it

Has Taught ivate letter of Lieut. Von Lucttwitz

In my last letter I gave you an account of our experience in this Indian campaign, reaching up to August 34. Since then, having reed ourselves with about fourteen days' rations, we left Gen. Terry and the Yellow-stone river and turned our faces to the south. Marching along Powder river we found on the second day, near the big bend of the river, the traces of an immense Indian camp. From this camp the trail led eastward, and following ! we crossed the head waters of the O'Fallen. Cabon, Andrews and Beaver creeks; finally, on the 4th of September, we struck and crossed the Little Missouri river. The country be-tween Powder river and the Little Missouri is mostly a rolling prairie, covered with rich grass and with a crust of cultivatable soil. The creeks are well timbered, and hops and The creeks are well timbered, and hops and wild barley grow in shundance in the bottom lands. The vicinity of the Little Missouri contains an exhaustless deposit of coal, which often appears on the surface of the ground, in the beds of creeks, and the ravines being covered with great coal boulders. Some of the coal beds were on fire, in consequence, probably, of spontaneous combustion. On Cabon creek the whole country was alive with jack rabbits, and no shooting being allowed our soldiers killed a large number of them with sticks and stones. sticks and stones.
On the Little Missouri we had a skirmish with a small party of Sioux, who fied after one of their warriors had been killed. We crossed

WHERE CUSTER HAD CROSSED LAST SPRING. His men must have dropped some corn around His men must have dropped some corn around here, as enormous cornstalle, grown up in small patches, gave evidence of the soil's fertility. The Indian trait still led to the east, to the head waters of Heart river, where it divided into two, one trail leading northeast, towards Fort Bertheld, the other south, in the direction of the Black Hills. The distance from this point to Fort Lincoln is 130 miles; to the Black Hills about 340 miles. Our rations being nearly exhausted, nobody Our rations being nearly exhausted, nobody could have blamed Gen. Crook had he gone to Fort Lincoln to resupply. Since, however, the main trail led couth, towards the Black Huls, main trailled routh, towards the Black Hills, in Crook's department, the General decided, without regard to the scarcity of rations, to strike south, so as to save his wards, the miners in the Black Hills, from destruction. We had to live on two and soon on one cracker a day. The horses were giving out, and a great number of them had to be left. As soon as a worrout animal was given up some hoper. wornout animal was given up, some hungry men approached and butchered it, and in a few minutes thereafter nothing would be left but the horse's head, tail and hoofs. We had not found a stick of fire-wood for over a hundred miles, and all the water was impregnated with alkall.

dred miles, and all the water was impregnated with alkali.

On the 7th of September 150 picked men, commanded by Capt. Mills, Lleut. Crawford and myself, received orders to hurry forward to 'the Black Hills and to procure there provisions for the command. After a night and a day's ride, towards sunset of the Sth, we discovered, near Slim Butte, Dakota, an Indian village, which we concluded to attack at the break of day next morning. Leaving camp at 2.a. m., we divided into two columns, Licut. Crawford commanding the right, myself the left one. My column reaching the village just before daybreak, the men-quietly deployed, fired two volleys and created great confusion in the surprised Sioux camp. You will have seen before this in the papers how during the following fight I was wounded in the leg, and that since then the same was amputated. The Indian village was captured and destroyed, and an Indian chief, "American Horse," and quite a number of other Indians were killed. Our soldlers captured about two hundred horses, a quantity of provisions amounting force and realise trans-

about two hundred horses, a quantity of provisions, amunition, fare and Indian trape of every desc. iption. The Indians were Brule— That these Indians had participated in the Custer massacre was established beyond a doubt by the horses and saddles, guidons, clothing and other articles cap ared, a number of them bearing the name of one or the other of Custer's murdered officers. About a dozen redskins were taken prisoners, our soldiers pulling some of them by the hair out of holes which they had dug into the banks of a ravice for hiding places. We lost three men killed and nine wounded. Among the dead enc mics a grey-bearded white man was discovered who was well known at Spotted Tail agency. At 3 o'clock p. m. Generals Crook, Merritt and Carr, and Colonel Royall arrived at the head of some hundred picked cavalry men, abead of the main column, which put in an appearance a few hours later. PROM THE SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY.

men, ahead of the main column, which put in an appearance a few hours later.

Late in the afternoon another hand of several hundred Indians engaged our troops in a lively ekirmish, but perceiving our superior numbers they retired after a short engagement. The 5th cavalry had, however, a chance during the fight to empty several Indian saddles. The provisions captured in the Indian village proved a god send to our famished men. It took our command until the 18th to reach Crook City, and never shall I forget this week, during which I was carried isth to reach Crook City, and never shall I forget this week, during which I was carried one hundred and thirty miles over the roughest kind of country on a litter between two mules. We had a continuous cold rain, and for several days nothing but horse meat to cat. At least a dozen times the mules fell down with me, and once while crossing a river they nearly drowned me. Altogether it seems to me

RATHER THE ROUGHEST WEEK OF MY LIFE. and all this immediately after having lain wounded and bleeding from daybreak till late in the afternoon, and after then having a limb amputated. But it was a case of mulishness against mulishness, and having decided to bear it all and live, I suffered quietly everything the other two mules did to me and arrived here believe our command is now in camp man. living. Our command is now in camp near Custer City, where they will draw animals and Custer City, where they will draw animals and clothing and prepare for a continuation of the campaign. General Crook has shown great energy and capacity, and his command has inflicted heavy punishment on the Indians, suffering itself but moderate loss. General Crook has been successful in both fights with the Indians during this campaign. We routed them on the 17th of June in the Rosebud fight, and only the unavoidable fact that we were suffering then from a great scarcity of provisions saved the savages from pursuit and a decisive defeat. We had in that fight sgainst us the identical Indians who eight days later massacred Custer's command. On the 9th of September, sgain meeting the Sioux, Gen. Crook again defeated them. By his march from Heart river to the Black Hills he has shown that in case of necessity, and for the sake of that in case of necessity, and for the sake of success, no small amount of hardsbips or pri-vations can turn him from his way. The Gen-eral took his full share of them.

OUR CAMPAIGN HAS TAUGHT US, first, that the hostile Sioux tribes of the north are not by far as numerous as heretofore was believed; secondly, that the great territory through we marched is barren of game, and that, therefore, Indians not supported by the Government cannot live in it in considerable numbers; thirdly, that very probably the majority of the Indians living in this part of the country consist of agency Indians, who, during the summer months, go on the warpath, and with the coming winter return to the agencies, so as to be in good fighting condition for the next summer's campalgu, fourthly, that unscrupulous traders, and probably also the Indians living in Canada furnish to our redskins the most improved firearms and first, that the hostile Sloux tribes of the north

ably also the Indians living in Canada furnish to our redskins the most improved firearms and animunition of war, taking in exchange therefor the stock stolen from our hard-working frontiersmen. We have also found that Eastern horses are undt for a long Indian campaign.

The country between Belle Fourche and Crook City is the most beautiful farming and stock-raising country which I have seen in the United States. Crook City is at present a small mining town of log houses, but I think it will have a prosperous future. Every foot of ground around here seems to contain gold.

Death of General Giles A. Smith. W. CINCINNATI, Nov. 5,-Special dispatch accounces the death, at Bloomington, Ill., to-day of Major General Giles A. Smith, a distinguished soldier in the late war and more recently Second Assistant Postmaster General. Deceased was a native of New York; born 1829; entered the service during the war under his brother, Morgan L. Smith, in the Eighth Missouri infantry; served with dis-tinction at the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson and at Corinth and Shiloh and other fields under Sheridan; was wounded three

The sale of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, under foreclosure of mortgage, has been definitely fixed for the first Monday in RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH SERVICES YESTERDAY

DR. WILLS ON THE CENTENNIAL

THE LESSONS OF THE EXHIBITION

ALL DUE TO CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION

Interesting Ceremony at St. Dominic's

The announcement that Rev. David Wills, preach on the lessons of the xhibition at Philadelphia drew a

ern Presbytrian church last evening. After the singing of the familiar hymns, "Jesus Shall Reign Where'er the Sun," and "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night," Dr. Wills de livered the following discourse, which was partly written and partly extempore, the later portion being especially impress

"Many shall run to and fro, and knowledg shall be universal." Daniel xii:1. This magnificent prophecy, which was uttered twenty-five hundred years ago, is being rapidly faifilled at the present time. The world's-population is running to and fro by reason of the universal facilities for travel and reason of the universal facilities for travel and on account of the general spirit of enterprise which is now abroad in the earth. The intermingling of different nationalities tends to diffuse ideas among men, and the universal diffusion of knowledge is necessary to the final triumph of truth and righteousness. The world's fair in London, in 1851, marks an except in human history inasqued. The world's fair in London, in 1851, marks an epoch in human history, inasguch as it chronicles the first great gathering of the nations to exchange congratulations and to engage in generous and honorable competition for premiums in mechanics and art, and the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia is by far the grandest international exposition the world has ever witnessed, and the most applicant and like and the constant of the contract of th

sublime and alguificant fact connected with it is that it is the combined result of the free circulation of Christian sentiments and principles among mankind.

Heathening is essentially selfish in its spirit and teachings, and therefore prohibits all intercourse with civilized communities. Being ignorant of the doctrine of the essential unity of the human race, and not recognizing the great law of universal love, which grows out of it, it entremches itself behind the principles of a huge and hoary order of caste, which is of a huge and hoary order of caste, which is the uncompromising enemy of all free thought and speech. Hence, the Chluese Empire has for 3,000 years been barricaded against the steady march of civilization. Afries, that dark continent stretching across the torrid zone, has for an indefinite period been an unknown country, and it is only within a recent date that a few missionary stations have been built like light-houses on its benighted borders, and that a few brave explorers from Christian lands have sacrificed their health and lives in efforts to penetrate its interior. The Japanese Empire has been recently aroused from the barbarism of ages by the potent voice of modern missions, and to day it has its Minister at Washington and its industrial department at Philadelphia. The Government of Japan annually expends more than three millions of dollars for education. It has 18,700 common schools and 21 Government of light.

ment collect.

Christianity goes forth on her sublime mission, preclaiming the doctrine that God hath made of one blood all nations to dwell upon all the face of the earth, and this constitutes sion, preclaiming the doctrine that God hath made of one blood all nations to dwell upon all the face of the earth, and this constitutes the only true basis of the comity of themations. In Christ Jesus there is neither Greek nor Jew, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, but the people of all lands and languages find in him a common bond of union and communion. Hence it is an easy thing to secure the concert of all Christian nations in efforts to build up the institutions of knowledge, liberty and religion. The fatherhood of God and its correlate, the brotherhood of man, are the two grand truths which ought to be written in letters of gold on all the gateways to the Centennial grounds and emblazoned in sunbeams on all the flags and banners which float proudly over all the buildings of the place. The immense multitudes who have resorted thither from first to last have admired the magnificent collections of curiosities contributed by the nations, and the noble models of genius and taste which adorn the different departments of the Exhibition, and when they have come home they have talked eloquently of the wonders and attractions of the seene. But they may have forgotten, in the midst of their delectation, that it was the spirit of Christianily that stimulated and developed these splendid industries, and that it was the magnetic power of Christianily which drew together this mighty concourse of human beings from the old world and the new. This is the royal lesson taught by the Centennial Exhibition, and those who have not learned it have failed to rise to the grandeur, of the ocasion. Their minds have not learned by one of the finest impulses of the age. The most eloquent sermon ever preached to the world on the triumphs of Christianity has been thundered forth by the ton thousand volces which have mingled together at this magnificent Exhibition. The strict observance of the Sabbath there is one of the grandest tributes to the

dered forth by the ten thousand voices which have mingled together at this magnificent Exhibition. The strict observance of the Sabbath there is one of the grandest tributes to the Christian religion, reflects honor upon the managers, and had the happiest effect upon the multitude of visitors.

Let us now take a rapid glance at the value. ious buildings that we may learn the interest ing and important lessons each one is intende to teach. We first enter the main building o the Exhibition, and what a splendid display of fabrics and ornaments is here presented; what purple and fine linen, silks and velvets, lace and embroidery, and elaborate and curious specimens of handlwork are here found to enrobe and adorn the human person. Here Egypt, the oldest civilization, is seen rivaling America, the youngest Government, in the various products of labor and skill. The great lesson we learn from this department is that the wants of men are the same the world over, and that the luxuries of life multiply with the progress of civilization. True religion always provides the best for the best, for the body as well as for the soul, while heathenism is inimical to healthy diet and handsome dress. The Englishman may be more fastidious and

well as for the soul, while heathenism is inimical to healthy diet and handsome dress.
The Englishman may be more fastidious and
formal in his tastes and manners, the Frenchman more vivacious and voluble in his spirit
and conversation, the German more phlegmatic
and mystical in his temperament and thoughts,
the Oriental more superstitious and sensuous
in his ideas and indulgences, and the American more adroit and dashing in his dealings
and pursults; but still in all the essential
wants and wishes of human nature, its virtues
and vices, its hopes and icars, the people of
all nationalities are the same beings. All
their works show that they have a common
origin and a common destiny.
We enter Machinery Hall to behold the
manifold devices of man to mitigate the curse
of labor. What the Greeks and Romans accomplished by slave labor, science and religion
propose to achieve through the agency of the
winds, and waters and lightnings of heaven.
By the aid of machinery one man is stronger
to-day than a thousand men were before the
science of mechanics were developed and perfected. The Corliss engine is the most powerful stationary engine in the world, and moves
with the most perfect case and harmony the
whole system of wheels and pulleys, weighte
and measures. It is capable of doing the most
delicate work, and yet of cleaving asunder and
erushing to atoms the most ponderous and imreason is that there are greater forces in the infant than in the engine. Man is far greater than his greatest work; he is the king of the physical and moval creation, and therefore shows that Darwinism is a lie from beginning

shows that Darwinism is a lie from beginning to end.

These splendid achievements in the mechanic arts are made to subserve man's selfish interests, but God is using them for the advancement of his kingdom. He is making steemships and telegraphs his messengers and agents to carry the treasures of the Gospel to all nations. Machinery is his mighty charlot, in which he is riding forth gloriously for the conquest of the world. We next go into the Government building, and here we confront grim Mars seated on his throne with all the horrible implements of war around him. These instruments of cruelty and death are being so thoroughly perfected that war promises to become its own destroyer. The

wonderful improvements and inventions in military science will continue till the time comes when a whole nation would be destroyed in a single day on the field of battle, and then the nations will be compelled on the principle of self-preservation to settle their discutes by arbitration, and not by the sword. We have in this building a partial fulfillment of that glorious prophecy which refers to the day when the nations shall beat their swords into plowshares, and not learn war any more. plowsbares, and not learn war any more.
We next proceed to the Woman's Pavili,
where we find woman moving aide by si
with man in a healthy and laudable emulati to promote the present and future interests of man. The gospel has elevated her to this position and developed the peculiar glory and leveliness of the sex. Under its benign in-

Rome their condition was not much improved. Christianity brought emancipation to woman, and with it an inexhaustible store of elevating and softening influences to civilization. It proclaims the equal dignity of woman, and has thus introduced into our civilization richer, purer and gentler elements. Woman was the Creator's crowning gift to Adam, and Christianity restored the godlike boon to the world." Rome their condition was not much imp

world."

Leaving this refined and beautiful retreat, we set off in pursuit of the practical, and after threading our way through the various avenues of the Agricultural Hall, we are conducted to the conclusion that all this is but a grand device to cheapen the necessaries of life, and thus to afford men increased opportunities to attend to their spiritual and eternal interests. We have here a practical verification of that attend to their spiritual and eternal interests. We have here a practical verification of that ancient promise that "while the earth remainsth seed-time and harvest shall not cease." We behold also the distinguished honor God has put upon honest and faithful labor, and we are led to admire the boundless benevolènce of the Creator in the ample and generous provision he has made for the physical wants of his innumerable creatures. And when we read in these rich material products the terms of the original curse: "In the aweat of thy brow thou shall eat thy bread till thou or tay brow hou shall eat tay bread in thou return unto the dust," we are furnished with a striking symbol of the "bread of life which cometh down from Heaven, and of which, if a man eat, he shall never die " How to obtain the bread of earth and the bread of Heaven are the two grand and all-absorbing questions of humanity.

We are now attracted to the

HORTICULTURAL HALL. where a living landscape of beauty and fra-grance charms the eye. Having just come from the capacious temple of Ceres and Pomona, we are the better prepared to appre-ciate the splendid gifts and graces of Flora. We seel constrained to tread lightly and to speak softly in the midst of this modern Eden of Illies, whose rich and lovely tints transcend the glory of Solomon, and whose pure features and fragrant odors recall vividiy to mind the ineffable purity, meckness, and gentleness of

"I am the rose of Sharon and the lify of the valley"

But the special truth taught us here is the wonderful difference between cultured and uncultured life—between sanctified and unsanctified humanity. When we come to examine closely the magnificent display of Rhododendrons so much admired by visitors, we are astonished to find that they are nothing but our common mountain laurel, cultured under the most favorable influences. The rudest plants and flowers may be cultivated into a high state of symmetry and beauty. And the roughest specimens of humanity may be partified and polished into the brightest and loveliest patterns of picty. Grace so beautifies and refines the character and conduct of corrupt and fallen man that he becomes the glory of his species and attracts the admiration of God and angels.

The eloquent Lactantius said: "Give me a man passionate, slanderous and ungovernable and with a few words of God I will render him placid as a child. Give me a man greedy, avaricious and penurious; I will give him back to you liberal and lavishing his could with a

avaricious and penurious; I will give him back to you liberal and lavishing his gold with a munificent hand. Give me a man who shrinks from pain and death, and he shall presently contemn the stake, the gibbet and the wild beast. Give me one who is libidinous, and you shall see him sober, chaste, temperate. Give me one cruel and bloodthirsty, and his fury shall be converted into elemency itself. Give me one addicted to injustice, to folly, to

harmless."

We now propose to devote the last hours of the day to meditations in Memorial Hall and to a survey of the models of art in the adjoining galleries.

Here we confess to a disappointment, with the exception of a few foreign specimens wrought by the masters of the middle ages, and a few works which reflect credit on American and a few works which reflect credit on Ameri-can genius and taste. The important lesson we learn here is that Christianity is the foster mother of the fine arts; that it alone awakens mother of the fine arts; that it alone awakens
the true spirit and sympathy of the artist,
inspires the love of the true, the beautiful and
the good, and that nothing but Christianized
art can command the lasting admiration of
mankind. Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," Raphael's "Transfiguration," Leonarda da Vinci's "Last Supper," Ruben's
"Crucifixion," and West's "Resurrection"
are the master-pieces of modern art, and all
were inspired by Christian sentiments, and all
are vivid and affecting filustrations of great
Scripture truths.

are vivid and affecting filustrations of great Scripture truths.

But for the inspiring and refining power of Christianity there would have been no art gal-leries at the Centennial. Art is a powerful handmaid of religion in the sense that it is its highest aim to restore the lost image of God in man—to reproduce his perfect form and features which have been sadly marred by sin, and thus to make him shine in his pris-ting nurthy and loveliness. He who can contine purity and loveliness. He who can copy most perfectly the models of the Creator is the greatest artist. So that the ultima thule of art is a paradise regained. But we cannot linger among these beautiful statues and paintings. For we remember that

Art is long and time is fleeting, And our hearts, though stout and brave, Still, like muffled drums, are beating Funeral marches to the grave!

We close with three important practical suggestions. The first is that before the next Centennial all the immense mulitudes who have attended the present exhibition will have been swallowed up in the tomb. This is a solemn and startling thought, and ought to make a lasting impression upon our minds.

"Time, like an ever-rolling stream, Bears all its sons away." Secondly, all these millions, with all the millions of the earth, must meet again at the judgment seat of Christ. Adam and all his boundless posterity will be there to render an account for the deeds done in the body; and there will you and I stand, trembting or re-

joicing.

Thirdly, if Christianity has achieved such wooders in the world; if it stimulates and refines all the industries of life; if it is the great educator and civilizer of the nations, then it claims the purest homage of our hearts and the best service of our lives; and we should combine all our efforts to spread its triumphs over all the earth.

The sermon, which was calculated to interest both those who have and those who have not attended the Centennial, held the close attention of the audience. The services were closed by the hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Moun-tains," and the Benediction.

Interesting Coremony at St. Dominic's. St. Dominic's church (South Washington) was the scene of a beautiful ceremony yester day afternoon, during the Vesper service when the regular monthly rosary procession took place. About one hundred childrenboys and girls—were in line, and headed by acolytes, bearing a banner and candles, made a circuit of the church, the choir is the mean while singing an appropriate anthem. The girls were dressed in pure white, with red sashes, and wore wreaths of natural flowers The boys wore, dark clothes with red sashes Piggott, a recent convert to the Catholic religion. On the sounding board is a representation of the descent of the Holy Spirit, consisting of a dove surrounded by a cluster of angels in the clouds. It was the work of Brumidi, the Capitol artist, and is very much admired for its beauty of design and execution.

An important and encouraging event in the history of the E-street Haptist church is the engagement for a season of Rev. Dr. J. W. Parker, so well and so widely known as one of the leading minds in the Baptist denomination. His ripe scholarship, his eminent ability, with his deep piety and wisdom, render him an ac-quisition to any pulpit, while his great expeCAPTURE OF CURRAN.

BURGLAR, HIGHWAYMAN, PICKPOCKET

HIS ARREST ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON

DEPARTURE FOR THE CUMBERLAND JAIL

the police as being as quick as lightning with his "pop" and game as a "chinch," has been Curran is a fugitive from the Cumberland jall, and the police have of course been on the lookout for him. It will be reabered that last Wednesday night he had

A SKIRMISH with Sergeant Dissmore. The facts of that teresting as showing the desperate character of the man. His brother Bill was arrested Elfresh, and confined at police headquarters. When nightfall came John Curran began to most dangerous place in the city, for he knew if he was caught that he would have to spenthe next ten years of his life in the Maryland

enitentiary. Covered by darkness and disguised by a set of false whiskers, he loafed in the neighbor good of Judiciary square, and dispate young brother to communicate with Bill in the cell at police headquarters. The officer on duty, with great prudence, did not permit the boy to have any communication with the prisoner. Soon afterwards Sergeant Dinsmore iressed in citizen's clothes, came along by Judictary square, and was accosted by a man This turned his attention to the man and h

dictary square, and was accosted by a man. This turned his attention to the man and he saw Curran. Curran ovidently mistook the Sergeant for one of his "pals," for he exclaimed, "Don't you see that they are watching you from the office?" (referring to police headquarters.) Then he recognized the Sergeant, and the recognition was mutual and simultaneous. Curran said quickly, "I don't want to see you; up with your hands!" at the same time drawing a revolver and leveling it. He then, with his pistol leveled, moved backward several paces and turned and ran.

The officer was as quick as he, and had his pistol out and after the fleeing man before the latter had gained much of a start. Both fired as they ran, but without effect. Officer Voss, from police headquarters, joined in the pursuit. The aglie figitive fied down Four-and-shalf street to C, then along C towards Sixth. The Sergeant stumbled and fell, slightly injuring himself, and putting himself out of the race. When on C street, midway between Four-and-shalf and Sixth, Curran disappeared, either down an alloy or over a fence, and doubled on his pursuers, several of whom had joined in the chase. He made his way through alleys and back yards to the vicinity of police headquarters again, and then went through alleys and back yards to the vicinity of police headquarters again, and then went leisurely across to the corner of Sixth street, and then ran away, having bailled his purctives have been tracking him. Dete comes received information that the fu-esperado would visit a house in the n shood of the Capitol, and pass through vicinity of Fourth and G streets southeast S urday afternoon. Officers were stationed this locality so as to entrap him.

THE ARREST. Officers Slater and Jackson were posted at the corner of Fourth and G streets southeast, and were dressed in citizens' clothes in such a way that no one would have suspected that they were officers, but would rather have taken them for workmen waiting for a job. Officer Jackson was carrying in his hands a washboard, which he used effectively at the time of arrest. About 3:30 o'clock the man for whom they were waiting came up Fourth street, passed the two officers, and went on towards F street. Curran was dressed very roughly, but the officers were sure of their man from the description they had received, and they followed him along Fourth street, one being on either side of the street. The plan was that they should connect with two other officers, but Curran evidently suspected that he was being followed, for when he reached Pennsylvania avenue he started to run on a little dog trot, probably thinking that in that way he could tell whether the men were following him. He ran as far as C street, a square north of the Avenue. Officer Slater knew that unless something was done quickly the name was to a he entered an alley and Officers Slater and Jackson were posted at knew that unless something was done quickly the game was up, so he entered an alley, and by a roundabout way came out on A street, and again entered Fourth street and walked south to meet Curran or the man he supposed was Curran. He walked carelessly along with his hands in his pockets till he came alongside Curran, when suddenly he sprang upon him, saying

"YOU'RE MY PRISONER!" Curran retorted, "Am I, you son of a — and struggled to get his pistol or "pop" fro his inside vest pocket. His arms were plane his inside vest pocket. His arms were planed to his sides by a powerful grasp so that he could do uo more than get the pistol half way out of the pocket. By this time Officer Jackson, who had been following Curran up Fourth street, reached the spot and the prisoner was disarmed and effectually secured. He was taken by the officers to the Eighth precinct station. He struggled quite vigorously on the way, and at one time nearly got away by working the chain of the nilpper off from his wrist. He was lecked up at the station, and will be turned over to the author. station, and will be turned over to the author-ities at Cumberland.

United at Cumberiand.
Curran is such a desperate character that
if Officer Stater had not been so prompt in
rendering him powerless by selving him in the
way he did it is probable there would have
here a lively shouthan metallic the control of th WHY CURRAN IS WANTED.

About four months ago, as Paymaster Fawcett, of the Chesapeake and Ohio caual, was
passing along the canal path, mear Cumberland, with a considerable amount of money,
he was fired upon by two men, whose shots had
no effect. The highwaymen escaped. About
three months ago Curvan was arrested in this
city for a minor offense and lodged in jail.
While there proof was found which fixed the
attempted assassination of Fawcett upon him,
and he was turned over to the Cumberland
authorities, tried and convicted. A motion for
a new trial was made by his counsel, and
while this was pending Curran made a hole in while this was pending Curran made a hole in his cell wall in the rickety Cumberland jail and escaped. Since his escape the motion for a new trial has been heard and denied. When

and escaped. Since his escape the motion for a new trial has been heard and denied. When Curran reaches Cumberland he will be sentenced, and will probably suffer the full measure of Maryland Justice, which never was noted for its mildness.

After Curran's presence in this city became known it was a point of honor with the police and detectives of this city to capture him. Curran is wily, and has many companions of his own class in this city, so that the job was especially difficult, but they have caught him, and no other words need be said in their commendation. Curran is only twenty-five years of age, but over seven years ago his picture graced the rogues' gallery. He comes of a desperate stock. His older brother, Tom Curran, a noted burglar, and as desperate as John, was arrested in this city about six months' ago, and is serving a term in Albany. Bill Curran was never detected in any burglary or theft, but he is looked upon with great suspicion by the police as a sort of thieves' agent for his brothers and others, disposing of stolen goods and giving them information. When arrested last Wednesday there was found upon him memorands of houses in this city and Baltimore, many of which have been robbed rearrested last Wednesday there was found upon him memorands of houses in this city and Baltimore, many of which have been robbed recently. He was sent to the workhouse. The Currans have confined their operations almost exclusively to this city, Alexandria and Baltimore. They are now all caught, and not likely, for the present to do caught, and

not likely, for the present, to do any harm. OFF FOR CUMBERLAND.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

NO. 295.

Spain and the United States. All reports, official and otherwise, indicate that the friendliest relations exist between this

The Franklin. The United States steamer Franklin, with Tweed on board, is now daily expected. She is already due, but has, of course, been making slow time in the interest of an economical passage. Comparatively little coal is being used, and the sails are depended upon for the

voyage. Only a day or two can now elapse before her arrival.

Internal Revenue Statistics. A circular letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue announces that he wishes to exhibit in his annual report for 1876 a statement of the receipts from the several objects of taxation for the first four months of the current fiscal year. Collectors are, therefore, enjoined to use extraordinary diligence in the preparation and transmittal of their abstracts for October ultimo that they may make the r October ultimo that they may reach this fice as near the 10th instant as possible.

THE CENTENNIAL. Preparations for the Finale. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5 .- The turnstile report of yesterday's admissions was, at 50 cents, 81,082; at 25 cents, 3,012. The poultry exhibition in Pomological Hall will close on Tuesday. The scaffolding and other accessories of the arrangements for the great pyrotechnic display, by Messrs. Brock, of London, and Jackson, of Philadelpeia, on Thursday evening, which is to be the prelude to the closing-day ceremonies of Friday, are being rapidly put in position on George's Hill, where a large force of workmen are employed

of the chief features will be A PAIR OF FIERY WHERLS, 50 feet in diameter and the largest of the kind ever used in America, arranged to produce the most brilliant chromotrope effects.

extensive than any that has preceded it. One

for the purposes. The display will be

THE CONTINUATION. At a conference on the grounds, yesterday, of friends and projectors of the permanent exhibition movement the most encouraging reports were received as to its probable success. Applications for space continue to pour in upon the gentlemen appointed to receive them, and already aggregate considerably over 400. The number includes acores of the larger exhibitors in Machinery Hail, Agricultural Hail and the Main building, with a sprinkling of prominent manufacturers from the large cities not heretofore represented at the Exhibition. Among some of the foreign exhibitors a more favorable disposition to cooperate appears to be manifested, and though Mr. Pettit, in charge of the Main building, has made no request to them to remain, several Mr. Pettit, in charge of the Main building, has made no request to them to remain, several have cabled home for instructions. The financial prospects of the undertaking are reported to be such as to give reasonable assurance that it will be carried through without delay. It is proposed to heat the main building and supply it with such conveniences as the necessities of the winter season may dictate. A meeting of gentlemen interested in the new company will be held to-morrow morning, when the time and place for a public meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, in aid of the project will be determined, with a view to perfecting the organization of the company and applying for a charter as soon as possible. An audience of about seventy persons was Au audience of about seventy persons was addressed in Judges' Hall yesterday morning by General Joshus L. Chamberlain, L.L. D., of Bowdoin college, on the resources, indus-

tries and progress of the State of Maine. Upon the invitation of.

GENERAL ALBERT J. MYER chief signal officer, U. S. A., a number of members of the press visited and inspected the signal service exhibit in the Government building on Saturday morning. The racthod of computation upon which the weather predictions at Washington are based, and the system of trausmission of the weather charts by an analysis of the signal of the system of trausmission of the seather charts by an analysis of the system of trausmission of the seather charts by an analysis of the system. autographic fue simile telegraph for newspaper publication were explained. A practical il-iustration of the latter was given by the recep-tion of one of these charts from the Government observatory at Washington, showing the isobaric and isothermal lines, which were transmitted to a zine plate by means of

chemically-prepared paper.

PERSONAL. Hon. F. Cobb, of Me., is at Willard's. Gen. Joe Hooker has been visiting the battle

grounds around Fredericksburg, Va. Bishop U. W. B. Elliott and wife, from San Antonio, Texas, are registered at Willard's. Weden O'Neal has been appointed United States marshal for the District of Kentucky. Senator Withers, of Virginia, has within a few days entirely lost the use of his right eye. Among the members of the Diplomatic

James E. Murdock, the elecutionist, has nade a great success in the reading of the peroration to Ingersoll's Indianapolis speech. The author of the successful book for children, "Janet et ses Amis," is Mrs. S. W.

Corps who have returned to Washington are

he Spanish, Peruvian and Brazilian Ministers.

Hoyt, daughter of the late Chief Justice Chase. The President and several members of the Cabinet will visit Philadelphia next Thursday to attend ceremonies of closing the great In-ternational Exhibition. Dr. O. F. Presbury, of this city, who has

been stumping Western New York for Hayes and Wheeler, closes to-night by a speech at the opera house in Lefloy. George S. Bangs, formerly general superinendent of the mail service, has been appointed general manager of the American Express Company. It is said that his headquarters will be in Cincinnati.

Sam Ward, king of the lobby and prince of good-dinner-fellows, is contesting his son's will. We regret to say that Samuel was dis-inherited by his stern offspring, who left his property, estimated to be worth \$25,000, to female relatives.

Rev. Henry S. Lake, the Catholic priest who threw New York into a fitful excitement, a few years ago, by marrying Miss Sara Genevra Chafa, died the other day in California, where he has been living in seclusion with the wife of his heart and hand. Mr. A. H. Stephens walked three or four miles the other day. He no longer uses mor-

phine and has sound, natural sleep. While getting well he has been writing for one of the cyclopedias, biographies of promisent Southerners and articles on Southern sub-Mr. Bayard Taylor says he entertains high regard for the successful paragraphist, but cannot find language sufficiently harsh to condemn the would be funny writers, whose "fen" consists in making light of the sufferings of others. The practice of ridiculing mothers in lawhe condemns as a bad one. And that people agree with him was shown by the applause that met this sentence in Bostou the other night.

The wife of Governor Chamberlain, of South The wife of Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, is said to be a woman of great beauty and charm. When her father, Attorney General Ingersoll, of Maine, died it was necessary that his daughter Alice should help her mother, so they came to Washington, and Mr. Ingersoll's old friend, Senator Fessenden, obtained a Treasury post for her. Society cared nothing for the fact that she worked; the modest and beautiful jgirl was invited everywhere, and went always, like Owen Meredith's heroine, in "the simple muslin dress," which was the best she could afford.

Political Disturbance at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Nov. 5 .- The Democrate had a final demonstration last night. There was a great deal of bad feeling displayed by crowds on the sidewalk, and it is stated that several boulders were thrown into the ranks, injuring some of the men in the procession. An at-tack was made on the Republican headquar-ters in the Eighteenth ward and the building gutted. One man was shot by a negro, who was promply arrested by the police and hurried to the station-house, followed by a large erowd, with threats of lynching him. The riot alarm was given, and crowd a of several

BRUSH WITH POLICE OFFICERS

TRACKING THE FUGITIVE CRIMINAL

John Curran is captured. The young des-perado, burgiar, highway robber and pick-